

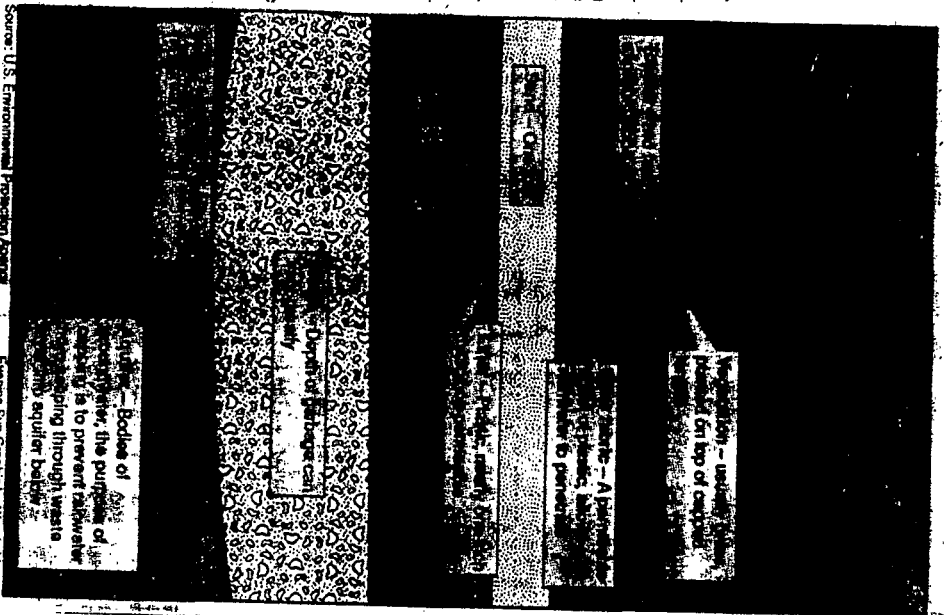
By T.W. BURGER
Evening Sun Reporter

omnental Protection Agency hydrogeologist and the Remedial Project Manager for the Keystone Superfund Site and two others, said Feb. 3 that the EPA's regulatory process chews up a lot of time before cleanup of Superfund sites can begin, and the nature of groundwater contamination makes the actual cleanup a slow process.

"If you look at the process and break it down piece by piece from the discovery of the contamination until it's completely cleaned up, there are a large number of steps involved," he said. "The important thing to remember is that if there is ever an emergency, such as leaking drums of hazardous substances, we have the authority to take immediate action."

Corbett said one thing slowing down the Keystone cleanup is that the EPA has divided the project into two segments, or "operating units." The first involves the assessment, containment and cleanup of the landfill site. The second involves a similar process on the areas outside the landfill boundaries.

The landfill, located at 355 Clover Road in Union Township, Adams County, was in operation from 1961 to 1987. In 1987, EPA and the local health department began an on-site monitoring well in 1983, and the site was listed on the EPA's Superfund for cleanup in 1987. A year after the landfill closed, Key Waste sold its 60-truck trash-hauling operation to Waste Management, Inc.



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Evening Sun Graphic by Wanda Murren

Engineers are now in the process of planning what the EPA calls the remediation of the landfill site. According to Corbett and printed material from the EPA, the action will include an investigation of the landfill, a remedial investigation, and a corrective action. The remedial investigation will be conducted by the EPA and will consist of sampling and analysis of rain water. The investigation will also include a gas collection and treatment system to control gases, such as methane, that are emitted from the landfill.

leachate from the landfill will be pumped to the surface and treated, Corbett said, with the cleaned water allowed to reenter the local surface water system. Costs are estimated to be about \$11 billion, including the cost of the new treatment plant. The landfill is about 30 years old.

James Hardinger, president of the Silver Run-based People Against Contaminating the Environment, has said the EPA's original remediation plan estimated a 46-year time frame.

Groundwater contaminated by

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